

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SOLID CATALYST COMPONENT AND CATALYST  
FOR  $\alpha$ -OLEFIN POLYMERIZATION, AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING  $\alpha$ -  
-OLEFIN POLYMER

5

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a process for producing  
a solid catalyst component for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization, a  
process for producing a catalyst for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization,  
10 and a process for producing an  $\alpha$ -olefin polymer.

Background of the Invention

As a catalyst for a high stereospecificity  
polymerization of an  $\alpha$ -olefin, the following catalysts are  
15 known.

(1) A catalyst obtained by combining a support type  
solid catalyst component prepared by supporting a tetravalent  
titanium halide on a magnesium halide with an organoaluminum  
compound as a co-catalyst and an organosilicon compound as  
20 a third component (refer to JP-A 57-63310, JP-A 58-83006 and  
JP-A 61-78803).

(2) A catalyst obtained by combining a trivalent  
titanium compound-containing solid catalyst component with  
an organoaluminum compound as a co-catalyst and an electron  
25 donor compound as a third component, wherein the trivalent  
titanium compound-containing solid catalyst component is  
prepared by reducing a titanium compound with an  
organomagnesium compound in the presence of both an

organosilicon compound and an ester compound to obtain a solid product, and treating the solid product with an ester compound, followed by successive treatment with a mixture of an ether compound and titanium tetrachloride or a mixture of an ether compound, titanium tetrachloride and an ester compound (refer to JP-A 7-216017).

(3) A catalyst obtained by combining a trivalent titanium compound-containing solid catalyst component with an organoaluminum compound as a co-catalyst and an electron donor compound as a third component, wherein the trivalent titanium compound-containing solid catalyst component is prepared by reducing a titanium compound with an organomagnesium compound in the presence of both an organosilicon compound and an ester compound to obtain a solid product, and treating the solid product with a mixture of an ether compound and titanium tetrachloride, followed by successive treatment with an organic acid halide compound, and further followed by successive treatment with a mixture of an ether compound and titanium tetrachloride or a mixture of an ether compound, titanium tetrachloride and an ester compound (refer to JP-A 10-212319).

However, an  $\alpha$ -olefin polymer obtained by polymerization using any of catalysts mentioned above does not have stereospecificity of a satisfactory level, from a viewpoint of the facts that (1) a molded article having a higher rigidity is desired particularly in the field of injection molding, and (2) rigidity of an injection-molded article is increased with increase in stereospecificity of

a polymer to be used.

#### Summary of the Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide a process  
5 for producing a catalyst for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization, which  
catalyst has a high polymerization activity and a  
stereospecificity polymerization ability of a high level so  
that removal of an amorphous polymer is not needed.

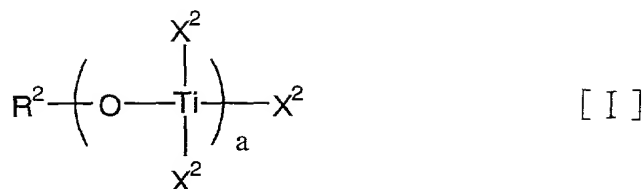
Another object of the present invention is to provide  
10 a process for producing a solid catalyst component used for  
the production of such a catalyst.

A further object of the present invention is to provide  
a process for producing an  $\alpha$ -olefin polymer by using such  
a catalyst.

15 The present invention provides a process for producing  
a solid catalyst component (1) for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization,  
which comprises the steps of:

(1) reducing a titanium compound represented by the  
following formula [I] with an organomagnesium compound in  
20 the presence of an organosilicon compound having an Si-O bond,  
thereby obtaining a solid product, and

(2) contacting the solid product with a halogeno  
compound of the 14 group element, at least one member selected  
from the group consisting of an electron donor compound (E1)  
25 and an organic acid halide, and a compound having a Ti-halogen  
bond, thereby obtaining the solid catalyst component (1) for  
 $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization,



wherein "a" is a number of 1 to 20, R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and X<sup>2</sup> is a halogen atom or a hydrocarbyloxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and all of X<sup>2</sup> may be the same or different from one another.

The present invention also provides a process for producing a solid catalyst component (2) for α-olefin polymerization, which comprises the steps of:

10 (1) reducing a titanium compound represented by the above formula [I] with an organomagnesium compound in the presence of an organosilicon compound having an Si-O bond and an ester compound, thereby obtaining a solid product, and

15 (2) contacting the solid product with a halogeno compound of the 14 group element, at least one member selected from the group consisting of an electron donor compound (E1) and an organic acid halide, and a compound having a Ti-halogen bond, thereby obtaining the solid catalyst component (2) for  
20 α-olefin polymerization.

The present invention further provides a process for producing a catalyst (1) for α-olefin polymerization, which comprises the steps of:

(1) reducing a titanium compound represented by the  
25 above formula [I] with an organomagnesium compound in the

presence of an organosilicon compound having an Si-O bond,  
thereby obtaining a solid product,

(2) contacting the solid product with a halogeno  
compound of the 14 group element, at least one member selected  
5 from the group consisting of an electron donor compound (E1)  
and an organic acid halide, and a compound having a Ti-halogen  
bond, thereby obtaining a solid catalyst component (1) for  
 $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization, and

(3) contacting the solid catalyst component (1), an  
10 organoaluminum compound and an electron donor compound (E2)  
with one another, thereby obtaining the catalyst (1) for  $\alpha$ -  
olefin polymerization.

The present invention still further provides a process  
for producing a catalyst (2) for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization,  
15 which comprises the steps of:

(1) reducing a titanium compound represented by the  
above formula [I] with an organomagnesium compound in the  
presence of an organosilicon compound having an Si-O bond  
and an ester compound, thereby obtaining a solid product,

(2) contacting the solid product with a halogeno  
20 compound of the 14 group element, at least one member selected  
from the group consisting of an electron donor compound (E1)  
and an organic acid halide, and a compound having a Ti-halogen  
bond, thereby obtaining a solid catalyst component (2) for  
25  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization, and

(3) contacting the solid catalyst component (2), an  
organoaluminum compound and an electron donor compound (E2)  
with one another, thereby obtaining the catalyst (2) for  $\alpha$

-olefin polymerization.

The present invention additionally provides a process for producing an  $\alpha$ -olefin polymer, which comprises the steps of:

5 (1) reducing a titanium compound represented by the above formula [I] with an organomagnesium compound in the presence of an organosilicon compound having an Si-O bond compound, thereby obtaining a solid product,

(2) contacting the solid product with a halogeno  
10 compound of the 14 group element, at least one member selected from the group consisting of an electron donor compound (E1) and an organic acid halide, and a compound having a Ti-halogen bond, thereby obtaining a solid catalyst component (1) for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization,

15 (3) contacting the solid catalyst component (1), an organoaluminum compound and an electron donor compound (E2) with one another, thereby obtaining a catalyst (1) for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization, and

(4) subjecting an  $\alpha$ -olefin to homopolymerization or  
20 copolymerization in the presence of the catalyst (1).

The present invention still additionally provides a process for producing an  $\alpha$ -olefin polymer, which comprises the steps of:

(1) reducing a titanium compound represented by the  
25 above formula [I] with an organomagnesium compound in the presence of an organosilicon compound having an Si-O bond and an ester compound, thereby obtaining a solid product,

(2) contacting the solid product with a halogeno

compound of the 14 group element, at least one member selected from the group consisting of an electron donor compound (E1) and an organic acid halide, and a compound having a Ti-halogen bond, thereby obtaining a solid catalyst component (2) for  
5  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization,

(3) contacting the solid catalyst component (2), an organoaluminum compound and an electron donor compound (E2) with one another, thereby obtaining a catalyst (2) for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization, and

10 (4) subjecting an  $\alpha$ -olefin to homopolymerization or copolymerization in the presence of the catalyst (2).

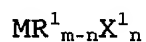
In the present invention, the solid catalyst components (1) and (2) for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization are hereinafter together referred to as "solid catalyst component" for brevity,  
15 and the catalysts (1) and (2) for  $\alpha$ -olefin polymerization are also hereinafter together referred to as "catalyst" for brevity.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

##### 20 Halogeno compound of the 14 group element

The "halogeno compound of the 14 group element" used in the present invention means a compound having at least one 14 group element-halogen bond. As such a compound, preferred are those represented by the following formula,

25



wherein M is an atom belonging to the 14 group,  $\text{R}^1$  is a

hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,  $X^1$  is a halogen atom,  $m$  is a valence of  $M$ , and  $n$  is a number satisfying  $0 < n \leq m$ .

Examples of  $M$  are C, Si, Ge, Sn and Pb. Of these, Si and Sn are preferred, and Si is particularly preferred. When  $M$  is Si,  $n$  is preferably 3 or 4, and particularly preferably 3. Examples of  $X^1$  are F, Cl, Br and I. Of these, Cl is preferred.

Examples of  $R^1$  are alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, amyl, i-amyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, decyl and dodecyl groups; aryl groups such as phenyl, tolyl, cresyl, xylyl and naphthyl groups; cycloalkyl groups such as cyclohexyl and cyclopentyl groups; allyl groups; and aralkyl groups such as a benzyl group. Among them, alkyl and aryl groups are preferred. Among the alkyl groups, methyl, ethyl and n-propyl groups are preferred, and among the aryl groups, phenyl and p-tolyl groups are preferred.

Specific examples of the halogeno compounds of the 14 group element are tetrachloromethane, trichloromethane, dichloromethane, monochloromethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachlorosilane, trichlorosilane, methyltrichlorosilane, ethyltrichlorosilane, n-propyltrichlorosilane, n-butylsilane, phenyltrichlorosilane, benzyltrichlorosilane, p-tolyltrichlorosilane, cyclohexyltrichlorosilane, dichlorosilane, methyldichlorosilane, ethyldichlorosilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, diphenyldichlorosilane, methylethyldichlorosilane, monochlorosilane,



trimethylchlorosilane, triphenylchlorosilane,  
tetrachlorogermane, trichlorogermane,  
methyltrichlorogermane, ethyltrichlorogermane,  
phenyltrichlorogermane, dichlorogermane,  
5 dimethyldichlorogermane, diethyldichlorogermane,  
diphenyldichlorogermane, monochlorogermane,  
trimethylchlorogermane, triethylchlorogermane,  
tri-n-butylchlorogermane, tetrachlorotin,  
methyltrichlorotin, n-butyltrichlorotin,  
10 dimethyldichlorotin, di-n-butylchlorotin,  
di-i-butylchlorotin, diphenyldichlorotin,  
divinyldichlorotin, methyltrichlorotin, phenyltrichlorotin,  
dichlorolead, methylchlorolead, phenylchlorolead and  
compounds named by replacing the chloro in the above named  
15 compounds with F, Br and I, respectively. Among these compounds,  
tetrachlorosilane, phenyltrichlorosilane,  
methyltrichlorosilane, ethyltrichlorosilane,  
n-propyltrichlorosilane and p-tolyltrichlorosilane are  
particularly preferred from a viewpoint of polymerization  
20 activity.

#### Electron donor compound (E1)

Examples of the electron donor compound (E1) used for  
the production of the solid catalyst component in accordance  
25 with the present invention are oxygen-containing compounds  
such as ethers including diethers, ketones, aldehydes,  
carboxylic acids, organic acid esters, inorganic acid esters,  
organic acid amides, inorganic acid amides and acid  
anhydrides; and nitrogen-containing compounds such as ammonia,

amines, nitriles and isocyanates. Of these, organic acid esters and ethers are preferred, and carboxylic acid esters and ethers are more preferred.

As the carboxylic acid esters, for example,

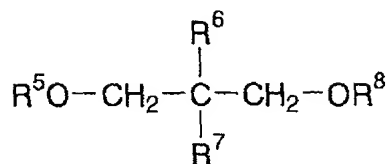
- 5 mono-carboxylic acid esters and poly-carboxylic acid esters are enumerated. More specifically, saturated aliphatic carboxylic acid esters, unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid esters, alicyclic carboxylic acid esters and aromatic carboxylic acid esters are enumerated.

- 10 Specific examples of the carboxylic acid esters are methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, phenyl acetate, methyl propionate, ethyl propionate, ethyl butyrate, ethyl valerate, ethyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl benzoate, butyl benzoate, methyl toluate, ethyl toluate, ethyl anisate,  
15 diethyl succinate, dibutyl succinate, diethyl malonate, dibutyl malonate, dimethyl maleate, dibutyl maleate, diethyl itaconate, dibutyl itaconate, monoethyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, methyl ethyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, di-n-propyl phthalate, di-i-propyl phthalate, di-n-butyl  
20 phthalate, di-i-butyl phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate and diphenyl phthalate.

- Among these carboxylic acid esters, unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid esters such as methacrylic acid esters and maleic acid esters, and aromatic carboxylic acid  
25 esters such as benzoic acid esters and phthalic acid esters are preferred. Aromatic polycarboxylic acid esters such as phthalic acid esters are more preferred, and dialkyl phthalates are much more preferred.

Examples of ethers are dialkyl ethers, and diethers

represented by the following formula,



wherein R<sup>5</sup> to R<sup>8</sup> are independently of one another a straight-  
or branched-chain or alicyclic alkyl group having 1 to 20  
5 carbon atoms; an aryl group; or an aralkyl group, provided  
that R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> may be independently of each other a hydrogen  
atom.

Specific examples of the ethers are dimethyl ether,  
diethyl ether, di-n-butyl ether, methyl ethyl ether,  
10 methyl-n-butyl ether, methyl cyclohexyl ether,  
2,2-di-i-butyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2-i-propyl-2-i-pentyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2,2-bis(cyclohexylmethyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2-i-propyl-2-3,7-dimethyloctyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
15 2,2-di-i-propyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2-i-propyl-2-cyclohexylmethyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2,2-dicyclohexyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2-i-propyl-2-i-butyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2,2-di-i-propyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
20 2,2-di-propyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2-i-propyl-2-cyclohexyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2-i-propyl-2-cyclopentyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane,  
2,2-di-cyclopentyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane and  
2-heptyl-2-pentyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane.  
25 As the ethers, dialkyl ethers are particularly preferred,

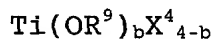
and di-n-butyl ethers are most preferred. Hereinafter, the di-n-butyl ethers are simply referred to as dibutyl ether or butyl ether.

5 Organic acid halide

A preferred organic acid halide used in the present invention is mono- or poly-carboxylic acid halides. As the organic acid halides, for example, aliphatic carboxylic acid halides, alicyclic carboxylic acid halides and aromatic  
10 carboxylic acid halides are enumerated. Specific examples of the organic acid halides are acetyl chloride, propionic chloride, butyric chloride, valeric chloride, acrylic chloride, methacrylic chloride, benzoic chloride, toluic chloride, anisic chloride, succinic chloride, malonic  
15 chloride, maleic chloride, itaconic chloride and phthalic chloride. Of these, aromatic carboxylic acid chlorides such as benzoic chloride, toluic chloride and phthalic chloride are preferred. Aromatic dicarboxylic acid dichlorides are more preferred, and phthalic chloride is particularly  
20 preferred.

Compound having a Ti-halogen bond

A preferred compound having a Ti-halogen bond used in the present invention is a titanium compound represented by  
25 the following formula,



wherein  $\text{R}^9$  is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,

$X^4$  is a halogen atom, and  $b$  is a number satisfying  $0 \leq b < 4$ .

Examples of  $R^9$  are alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, i-propyl, butyl, i-butyl, tert-butyl, amyl, i-amyl, 5 tert-amyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, decyl and dodecyl groups; aryl groups such as phenyl, cresyl, xylyl and naphthyl groups; allyl group; and aralkyl groups such as a benzyl group. Among these  $R^9$ , alkyl groups having 2 to 18 carbon atoms and aryl groups having 6 to 18 carbon atoms are preferred, and 10 straight-chain alkyl groups having 2 to 18 carbon atoms are particularly preferred. As the compound represented by the above formula, it is allowed to use those having two or more  $OR^9$  groups different from one another.

As  $X^4$  in the above formula, a chlorine atom, a bromine 15 atom and an iodine atom are exemplified. Of these, a chlorine atom is particularly preferred.

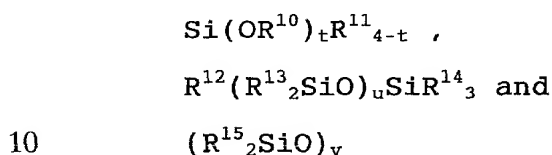
A preferred  $b$  in the above formula is a number satisfying  $0 \leq b \leq 2$ , and a particularly preferred  $b$  is 0.

Specific examples of the titanium compound represented 20 by the above formula are titanium tetrahalides such as titanium tetrachloride, titanium tetrabromide and titanium tetraiodide; hydrocarbyloxytitanium trihalides such as methoxytitanium trichloride, ethoxytitanium trichloride, butoxytitanium trichloride, phenoxytitanium trichloride and 25 ethoxytitanium tribromide; and dihydrocarbyloxytitanium dihalides such as dimethoxytitanium dichloride, diethoxytitanium dichloride, dibutoxytitanium dichloride, diphenoxytitanium dichloride and diethoxytitanium dibromide. Among these titanium compounds, the most preferred is titanium

tetrachloride.

Organosilicon compound having an Si-O bond

Preferable examples of the organosilicon compound having  
5 an Si-O bond are, for example, those represented by any one  
of the following formulas,



wherein  $\text{R}^{10}$  is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,  
 $\text{R}^{11}$ ,  $\text{R}^{12}$ ,  $\text{R}^{13}$ ,  $\text{R}^{14}$  and  $\text{R}^{15}$  are independently of one another a  
hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a hydrogen  
15 atom,  $t$  is a number satisfying  $0 < t \leq 4$ ,  $u$  is an integer  
of from 1 to 1000, and  $v$  is an integer of from 2 to 1000.

Specific examples of the organosilicon compound are  
tetramethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane,  
tetraethoxysilane, triethoxyethylsilane,  
20 diethoxydiethylsilane, ethoxytriethylsilane,  
tetra-*i*-propoxysilane, di-*i*-propoxy-di-*i*-propylsilane,  
tetrapropoxysilane, dipropoxydipropylsilane,  
tetrabutoxysilane, dibutoxydibutylsilane,  
dicyclopentoxydiethylsilane, diethoxydiphenylsilane,  
25 cyclohexyloxytrimethylsilane, phenoxytrimethylsilane,  
tetraphenoxysilane, triethoxyphenylsilane,  
hexamethyldisiloxane, hexaethyldisiloxane,  
hexapropyldisiloxane, octaethyltrisiloxane, dimethyl  
polysiloxane, diphenyl polysiloxane, methylhydro

polysiloxane and phenylhydro polysiloxane.

Among these, more preferable are alkoxysilane compounds represented by the formula  $\text{Si}(\text{OR}^{10})_t\text{R}^{11}_{4-t}$ , wherein  $t$  is preferably a number satisfying  $1 \leq t \leq 4$ . Of these, 5 tetraalkoxysilane compounds of  $t = 4$  are particularly preferred, and the most preferred is tetraethoxysilane.

#### Titanium compound

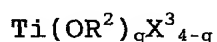
Examples of  $\text{R}^2$  in the above formula [I] representing 10 the titanium compound used in the present invention are alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, i-propyl, butyl, i-butyl, amyl, i-amyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, decyl and dodecyl groups; aryl groups such as phenyl, cresyl, xylyl and naphthyl groups; cycloalkyl groups such as cyclohexyl and cyclopentyl groups; 15 allyl group; and aralkyl groups such as a benzyl group. Among these, alkyl groups having 2 to 18 carbon atoms and aryl groups having 6 to 18 carbon atoms are preferred, and straight-chain alkyl groups having 2 to 18 carbon atoms are particularly preferred.

20 As the halogen atom represented by  $\text{X}^2$  in the above formula [I], a chlorine atom, a bromine atom and an iodine atom are exemplified. Of these, a chlorine atom is particularly preferred. As the hydrocarbyloxy groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms represented by  $\text{X}^2$  in the above formula [I], an alkoxy 25 group having a straight-chain alkyl group having 2 to 18 carbon atoms is particularly preferred. A preferred "a" in the above formula [I] is a number satisfying  $1 \leq a \leq 5$ .

As specific examples of the titanium compound having a number of 2 or more as "a" in the above formula [I],

tetra-i-propyl polytitanate (a mixture of compounds of "a" = 2 ~ 10), tetra-n-butyl polytitanate (a mixture of compounds of "a" = 2 ~ 10), tetra-n-hexyl polytitanate (a mixture of compounds of "a" = 2 ~ 10) and tetra-n-octyl polytitanate (a mixture of compounds of "a" = 2 ~ 10) are enumerated. As such a compound, a condensate of a tetraalkoxytitanium obtained by reacting a tetraalkoxytitanium with a small amount of water is further exemplified.

More preferred titanium compounds are those represented by the following formula. In this formula, a preferred q is a number satisfying  $2 \leq q \leq 4$ , and a particularly preferred q is 4.



In this formula,  $\text{R}^2$  is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,  $\text{X}^3$  is a halogen atom, and q is a number satisfying  $0 < q \leq 4$ .

The titanium compound represented by the formula,  $\text{Ti}(\text{OR}^2)_q\text{X}^{3}_{4-q}$ , can be prepared by a conventional process. As a production process thereof, for example, (1) a process comprising reaction between  $\text{Ti}(\text{OR}^2)_4$  and  $\text{TiX}^3_4$  in each predetermined proportion, and (2) a process comprising reaction between a corresponding alcohol of  $\text{R}^2\text{OH}$  and  $\text{TiX}^3_4$  in each predetermined amount are enumerated.

A titanium compound having 2 or 4 as "a" in the above formula is more preferred from a viewpoint of polymerization activity of the catalyst obtained.

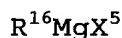


From a viewpoint of polymerization activity of the catalyst obtained, tetra-n-butyl polytitanate is much more preferred, and tetra-n-butyltitanium dimer and tetra-n-butyltitanium tetramer are particularly preferred.

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#### Organomagnesium compound

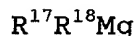
The "organomagnesium compound" used in the present invention means any types of organomagnesium compounds having a magnesium-carbon bond. As the organomagnesium compound, 10 a Grignard compound represented by the following first formula, and a dihydrocarbyl magnesium compound represented by the following second formula are particularly suitable.



15

In this formula, Mg is a magnesium atom,  $R^{16}$  is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and  $X^5$  is a halogen atom.

20



In this formula, Mg is a magnesium atom,  $R^{17}$  and  $R^{18}$  are independently of each other a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms.

25

In the above second formula,  $R^{17}$  and  $R^{18}$  may be the same or different from each other. Specific examples of  $R^{16}$  to  $R^{18}$  are alkyl, aryl, aralkyl and alkenyl groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, i-propyl, butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, i-amyl, hexyl, octyl, 2-ethylhexyl,

phenyl and benzyl groups. It is particularly recommendable to use the Grignard compound represented by the above first formula in the form of an ether solution thereof from a viewpoint of polymerization activity of the catalyst  
5 obtained.

It is permitted to use the organomagnesium compound in combination with an organometallic compound to form a hydrocarbon soluble complex. Examples of the organometallic compounds are compounds of Li, Be, B, Al and Zn.

10

#### Ester compound

In the present invention, it is recommendable to use an ester compound from a viewpoint of improving a polymerization activity and a stereospecificity  
15 polymerization ability of the catalyst obtained. The "ester compound" means a mono- or poly-carboxylic acid ester. As the ester compound, for example, saturated aliphatic carboxylic acid esters, unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid esters, alicyclic carboxylic acid esters and aromatic  
20 carboxylic acid esters are enumerated. Specific examples of the ester compounds are methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, phenyl acetate, methyl propionate, ethyl propionate, ethyl butyrate, ethyl valerate, methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl benzoate, butyl benzoate, methyl toluate,  
25 ethyl toluate, ethyl anisate, diethyl succinate, dibutyl succinate, diethyl malonate, dibutyl malonate, dimethyl maleate, dibutyl maleate, diethyl itaconate, dibutyl itaconate, monoethyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, methyl ethyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, di-n-propyl phthalate,

di-i-propyl phthalate, di-n-butyl phthalate, di-i-butyl phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate and diphenyl phthalate.

Among these ester compounds, unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid esters such as methacrylic acid esters and maleic acid esters and aromatic carboxylic acid esters such as phthalic acid esters are preferred. Dialkyl phthalates are particularly preferred.

#### Solid product

10       The organosilicon compound, the titanium compound and the ester compound, which are used for the production of the solid product, are preferably dissolved in or diluted with a suitable solvent, and then used therefor. Examples of the solvent are aliphatic hydrocarbons such as hexane, heptane, 15 octane and decane; aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene and xylene; alicyclic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane, methylcyclohexane and decalin; and ether compounds such as diethyl ether, dibutyl ether, di-i-amyl ether and tetrahydrofuran.

20       A temperature of the reduction reaction is usually from -50 to 70°C, preferably from -30 to 50°C, and particularly preferably from -25 to 35°C. A time required for the reduction reaction is not particularly limited, and it is usually from about 30 minutes to about 6 hours. After the reaction is carried 25 out at the above-mentioned temperature, it is permitted to further carry out a post-reaction at a temperature of from 20 to 120°C.

The reduction reaction may be carried out in the presence

of a porous carrier such as inorganic oxides and organic polymers, whereby the solid product produced can be supported on the porous carrier. The porous carrier may be conventional ones. Examples of the porous carrier are porous inorganic  
5 oxides such as  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ; and organic porous polymers such as polystyrene, styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer, styrene-ethylene glycol-methyl dimethacrylate copolymer, polymethylacrylate, polyethylacrylate, methyl acrylate-divinylbenzene copolymer, polymethylmethacrylate,  
10 methyl methacrylate-divinylbenzene copolymer, polyacrylonitrile, acrylonitrile-divinylbenzene copolymer, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene and polypropylene. Of these, organic porous polymers are preferred, and styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer and  
15 acrylonitrile-divinylbenzene copolymer are particularly preferred.

With respect to the porous carriers, (i) a volume of micro pores having a radius of from 200 to 2000 Å is preferably 0.3 cc/g or more, and more preferably 0.4 cc/g or more, and  
20 (ii) a proportion of the volume of micro pores having a radius of from 200 to 2000 Å is preferably 35% or more, and more preferably 40% or more, provided that a volume of micro pores having a radius of from 35 to 75000 Å is assigned to be 100%. It is not recommendable to use a porous carrier having too  
25 small micro pore volume, because the catalyst component is not supported on the carrier effectively. Meanwhile, even if a porous carrier has a micro pore volume of 0.3 cc/g or more, the catalyst component is not supported on the carrier effectively when the porous carrier does not satisfy its micro

pore radius of from 200 to 2000 Å.

The organosilicon compound is used in an amount of usually from 1 to 500, preferably from 1 to 300, and more preferably from 3 to 100 in terms of an atomic ratio Si/Ti, i.e. a ratio  
5 of a silicon atom in the organosilicon compound to a titanium atom in the titanium compound.

The organomagnesium compound is used in an amount of usually from 0.1 to 10, preferably from 0.2 to 5.0, and more preferably from 0.5 to 2.0 in terms of an atomic ratio (Ti  
10 + Si)/Mg, i.e. a ratio of the sum of a titanium atom in the titanium compound and a silicon atom in the organosilicon compound to a magnesium atom in the organomagnesium compound.

Alternatively, it is permitted that respective amounts of the titanium compound, the organosilicon compound and the  
15 organomagnesium compound are determined so as to make a molar ratio of Mg/Ti in the solid catalyst component from 1 to 51, preferably from 2 to 31, and more preferably from 4 to 26.

The ester compound is used in an amount of usually from 0.5 to 100, preferably from 1 to 60, and more preferably from  
20 2 to 30 in terms of a molar ratio, ester compound/Ti, i.e. a ratio of the ester compound to a titanium atom in the titanium compound.

The solid product obtained by the reduction reaction is separated usually by solid-liquid separation, and washed  
25 several times with an inert hydrocarbon solvent such as hexane and heptane. The thus obtained solid product contains a trivalent titanium atom, a magnesium atom and a hydrocarbyloxy group, and in general has an amorphous structure or an extremely low crystallinity. A solid product having the amorphous

structure is particularly preferred from a viewpoint of catalyst performance.

#### Solid catalyst component

5        In a process for producing the solid catalyst component by contacting the above-mentioned solid product with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and the compound  
10        having a Ti-halogen bond, respective contacts are usually carried out under atmosphere of an inert gas such as nitrogen and argon.

      Said contact can be carried out, for example, by the following methods (1) to (15), wherein each contact may be  
15        repeated several times.

      (1) The solid product is contacted with at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14  
20        group element, and further followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

      (2) The solid product is contacted with at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, followed  
25        by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, further followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, and still further followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen

bond.

(3) The solid product is contacted with a mixture of at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

(4) The solid product is contacted with a mixture of at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, and further followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

(5) The solid product is contacted with a mixture of at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, and further followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element.

(6) The solid product is contacted with a mixture of at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, and further followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

5 (7) The solid product is contacted with a mixture of at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, and further followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element.

10 (8) The solid product is contacted with a mixture of at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, further followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, and still further followed  
15 by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

(9) The solid product is contacted with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, followed by successive contact with at least one member selected from the group  
20 consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and further followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

(10) The solid product is contacted with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, followed by successive contact with  
25 at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and further followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element.



(11) The solid product is contacted with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, followed by successive contact with at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, further followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, and still further followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element.

(12) The solid product is contacted with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, followed by successive contact with at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, further followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, and still further followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

(13) The solid product is contacted with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, followed by successive contact with at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and further followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

(14) The solid product is contacted with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, followed by successive contact with a mixture of at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, and further followed by successive contact with the

compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

(15) The solid product is contacted with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, followed by successive contact with a mixture of at least one member selected from the group consisting of the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, and the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, and further followed by successive contact with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

A solid catalyst component obtained by the following process (1) or (2) is preferable.

(1) A solid catalyst component obtained by a process wherein the solid product is contacted with the electron donor compound (E1), followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, the electron donor compound (E1) and the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

(2) A solid catalyst component obtained by a process wherein the solid product is contacted with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, the electron donor compound (E1) and the organic acid halide, followed by successive contact with the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, the electron donor compound (E1) and the compound having a Ti-halogen bond.

A solid catalyst component obtained by the following process (1), (2), (3) or (4) is more preferable.

(1) A solid catalyst component obtained by a process wherein the solid product is contacted with the carboxylic acid ester, followed by successive contact with a mixture of the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, the carboxylic acid ester and the ether, and further followed by successive

contact with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond and the ether.

(2) A solid catalyst component obtained by a process wherein the solid product is contacted with the carboxylic acid ester, followed by successive contact with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, the carboxylic acid ester and the ether, further followed by successive contact with a mixture of the halogeno compound of the 14 group element and the ether, and still further followed by successive contact with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond and the ether.

(3) A solid catalyst component obtained by a process wherein the solid product is contacted with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, the ether and the organic acid halide, followed by successive contact with a mixture of the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, the carboxylic acid ester and the ether, and further followed by successive contact two times with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond and the ether.

(4) A solid catalyst component obtained by a process wherein the solid product is contacted with the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, the ether and the organic acid halide, followed by successive contact with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, the carboxylic acid ester and the ether, further followed by successive contact with a mixture of the halogeno compound of the 14 group element and the ether, and still further followed by successive contact with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond and the ether.

A solid catalyst component obtained by the following process (1) or (2) is particularly preferred.

(1) A solid catalyst component obtained by a process wherein the solid product is contacted with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond and the ether, followed by successive contact with the organic acid halide, further followed by successive contact with a mixture of the halogeno compound of the 14 group element, the carboxylic acid ester and the ether, and still further followed by successive contact two times with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond and the ether.

(2) A solid catalyst component obtained by a process wherein the solid product is contacted with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond and the ether, followed by successive contact with the organic acid halide, further followed by successive contact with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond, the carboxylic acid ester and the ether, still further followed by successive contact with a mixture of the halogeno compound of the 14 group element and the ether, and additionally followed by successive contact with a mixture of the compound having a Ti-halogen bond and the ether.

The above-mentioned contact can be carried out by a conventional method such as a slurry method and a mechanical pulverization method using a ball mill. However, the latter is not recommendable from an industrial point of view, because a lot of fine powders may be produced to make a particle size distribution of the solid catalyst component obtained broad.

Therefore, it is recommendable to carry out the contact in the presence of a diluent mentioned below.

Respective solids obtained by the above-mentioned contacts can be used as they are for the successive contact.

- 5 However, it is recommendable to wash the solid with a diluent mentioned below, thereby removing unnecessaries contained in the solid.

The diluent is preferably a compound inert to the materials to be treated. Examples thereof are aliphatic  
10 hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane, heptane and octane; aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and xylene; alicyclic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane and cyclopentane; and halogenated hydrocarbons such as 1,2-dichloroethane and monochlorobenzene.

- 15 When the diluent is used during the above-mentioned contact, an amount of the diluent per contact is usually from 0.1 ml to 1000 ml, and preferably from 1 ml to 100 ml per g of the solid product. When the diluent is used for the washing as mentioned above, an amount thereof per washing is similar  
20 to that in the contact. The washing is carried out usually from 1 to 5 times per contact.

- The contact and washing can be carried out usually at a temperature of from  $-50$  to  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ , preferably from  $0$  to  $140^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and more preferably from  $60$  to  $135^{\circ}\text{C}$ . A time for the contact  
25 is not particularly limited. It is preferably from  $0.5$  to  $8$  hours, and more preferably from  $1$  to  $6$  hours. Also, a time for the washing is not particularly limited. It is preferably from  $1$  to  $120$  minutes, and more preferably from  $2$  to  $60$  minutes.

The halogeno compound of the 14 group element is used

in an amount of usually from 0.1 to 1000 mmol, preferably from 0.3 to 500 mmol, and more preferably from 0.5 to 300 mmol per g of the solid product.

It is recommendable to use the halogeno compound of the 14 group element in combination with the electron donor compound (E1). The halogeno compound of the 14 group element is used in an amount of usually from 0.01 to 100 mol, preferably from 0.05 to 50 mol, and more preferably from 0.1 to 10 mol per mol of said electron donor compound.

The electron donor compound (E1) is used in an amount of usually from 0.1 to 50 mol, preferably from 0.3 to 30 mol, and more preferably from 0.5 to 20 mol per mol of the titanium atom in the solid product. When the amount is too large, destruction of the solid product may occur.

The organic acid halide is used in an amount of usually from 1 to 500 mol, preferably from 3 to 200 mol, and more preferably from 5 to 100 mol per mol of the titanium atom in the solid product, and usually from 0.01 to 1.0 mol, and preferably from 0.03 to 0.5 mol per mol of the magnesium atom in the solid product. When the amount is too large, destruction of the solid product may occur.

The compound having a Ti-halogen bond is used in an amount of usually from 10 to 10,000 mol, preferably from 30 to 5,000 mol, and more preferably from 100 to 3,000 mol per mol of the titanium atom in the solid product.

It is recommendable to use the compound having a Ti-halogen bond in combination with the electron donor compound (E1). In this case, the compound having a Ti-halogen

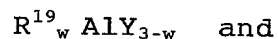
bond is used in an amount of usually from 1 to 100 mol, preferably from 1.5 to 75 mol, and more preferably from 2 to 50 mol per mol of the electron donor compound.

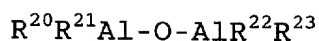
When each compound mentioned above is subjected to several contacts, the above-mentioned amount is that per contact.

Usually, the solid catalyst component obtained according to the processes mentioned above are separated by solid-liquid separation, successively washed several times with an inert hydrocarbon solvent such as hexane and heptane, and then used for the polymerization. From a viewpoint of polymerization activity and stereospecificity polymerization ability of the catalyst, it is recommendable that the solid obtained by the solid-liquid separation is washed at a temperature of 50 to 120°C at least one time with a large amount of a halogenized hydrocarbon solvent such as monochlorobenzene or an aromatic hydrocarbon solvent such as toluene, successively washed several times with an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent such as hexane, and then used for the polymerization.

#### Organoaluminum compound

The "organoaluminum compound" used in the present invention means a compound having at least one Al-carbon bond in the molecule. Typical examples thereof are those represented by the following formulas,





wherein  $R^{19}$  to  $R^{23}$  are independently of one another a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, Y is a halogen atom, a  
 5 hydrogen atom or an alkoxy group, and w is a number satisfying  $2 \leq w \leq 3$ .

Specific examples of said compound are trialkylaluminums such as triethylaluminum, tri-i-butylaluminum and trihexylaluminum; dialkylaluminum hydrides such as  
 10 diethylaluminum hydride and di-i-butylaluminum hydride; dialkylaluminum halides such as diethylaluminum chloride; mixtures of trialkylaluminums and dialkylaluminum halides such as a mixture of triethylaluminum and diethylaluminum chloride; and alkylalumoxanes such as tetraethyldialumoxane  
 15 and tetrabutylalumoxane.

Among these, trialkylaluminums, mixtures of trialkylaluminums and dialkylaluminum halides and alkylalumoxanes are preferred. Triethylaluminum, tri-i-butylaluminum, a mixture of triethylaluminum and  
 20 diethylaluminum chloride, and tetraethyldialumoxane are particularly preferred.

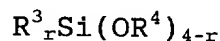
#### Electron donor compound (E2)

As the electron donor compound (E2) used in the present  
 25 invention, for example, oxygen-containing electron donor compounds such as ethers including diethers, ketones, aldehydes, carboxylic acids, organic acid esters, inorganic acid esters, organic acid amides, inorganic acid amides and acid anhydrides; and nitrogen-containing electron donor



compounds such as ammonia, amines, nitriles and isocyanates are enumerated. Of these, inorganic acid esters and diethers are preferred, and alkoxysilicon compounds represented by the following formula are more preferred,

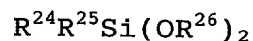
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wherein  $R^3$  is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a hydrogen atom,  $R^4$  is a hydrocarbon atoms having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and  $r$  is a number satisfying  $0 \leq r < 4$ . All of  $R^3$  and all of  $R^4$  are the same or different from one another, respectively.

Particularly preferred electron donor compounds are alkoxysilicon compounds represented by the following formula,

15



wherein  $R^{24}$  is a  $C_{3-20}$  hydrocarbon group, whose carbon atom adjacent to Si is secondary or tertiary,  $R^{25}$  is a  $C_{1-20}$  hydrocarbon group and  $R^{26}$  is a  $C_{1-20}$  hydrocarbon group.

As  $R^{24}$ , for example, branched chain alkyl groups such as isopropyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl and tert-amyl groups; cycloalkyl groups such as cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl groups; cycloalkenyl groups such as a cyclopentenyl group; and aryl groups such as phenyl and tolyl groups are enumerated. As  $R^{25}$ , for example, straight chain alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and pentyl groups; branched chain alkyl groups such as isopropyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl and tert-amyl groups; cycloalkyl groups

such as cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl groups; cycloalkenyl groups such as a cyclopentenyl group; and aryl groups such as phenyl and tolyl groups are enumerated. As R<sup>26</sup>, hydrocarbon groups having 1 to 5 carbon atoms are preferred.

- 5        Specific examples of the alkoxysilicon compounds used as the electron donor compound (E2) are di-*i*-propyldimethoxysilane, di-*i*-butyldimethoxysilane, di-*tert*-butyldimethoxysilane, *tert*-butylmethyldimethoxysilane, *tert*-butylethyldimethoxysilane, *tert*-butyl-*n*-propyldimethoxysilane, *tert*-butyl-*n*-butyldimethoxysilane, *tert*-amylmethyldimethoxysilane, *tert*-amylethyldimethoxysilane, 15 *tert*-amyl-*n*-propyldimethoxysilane, *tert*-amyl-*n*-butyldimethoxysilane, *i*-butyl-*i*-propyl-dimethoxysilane, *tert*-butyl-*i*-propyldimethoxysilane, dicyclobutyldimethoxysilane, 20 cyclobutyl-*i*-propyldimethoxysilane, cyclobutyl-*i*-butyldimethoxysilane, cyclobutyl-*tert*-butyldimethoxysilane, dicyclopentyldimethoxysilane, cyclopentyl-*i*-propyldimethoxysilane, 25 cyclopentyl-*i*-butyldimethoxysilane, cyclopentyl-*tert*-butyldimethoxysilane, dicyclohexyldimethoxysilane, cyclohexylmethyldimethoxysilane,

- cyclohexylethyldimethoxysilane,  
cyclohexyl-i-propyldimethoxysilane,  
cyclohexyl-i-butyldimethoxysilane,  
cyclohexyl-tert-butyldimethoxysilane,  
5 cyclohexylcyclopentyldimethoxysilane,  
cyclohexylphenyldimethoxysilane, diphenyldimethoxysilane,  
phenymethyldimethoxysilane,  
phenyl-i-propyldimethoxysilane,  
phenyl-i-butyldimethoxysilane,  
10 phenyl-tert-butyldimethoxysilane,  
phenylcyclopentyldimethoxysilane,  
di-i-propyldiethoxysilane, di-i-butyldiethoxysilane,  
di-tert-butyldiethoxysilane,  
tert-butylmethyldiethoxysilane,  
15 tert-butylethyldiethoxysilane,  
tert-butyl-n-propyldiethoxysilane,  
tert-butyl-n-butyldiethoxysilane,  
tert-amylmethyldiethoxysilane,  
tert-amylethyldiethoxysilane,  
20 tert-amyl-n-propyldiethoxysilane,  
tert-amyl-n-butyldiethoxysilane,  
dicyclopentyldiethoxysilane, dicyclohexyldiethoxysilane,  
cycohexylmethyldiethoxysilane,  
cyclohexylethyldiethoxysilane, diphenyldiethoxysilane,  
25 phenylmethyldiethoxysilane and  
2-norbornanemethyldiethoxysilane.

Polymerization of  $\alpha$ -olefin

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The " $\alpha$ -olefin" used in the present invention means that having not less than 3 carbon atoms. Examples of the  $\alpha$ -olefin are straight chain monolefin such as propylene, butene-1, pentene-1, hexene-1, heptene-1, octene-1 and decene-1; 5 branched chain monolefin such as 3-methylbutene-1, 3-methylpentene-1 and 4-methylpentene-1; and vinylcyclohexane. The  $\alpha$ -olefin may be used each alone or in a mixture of two or more. Of these, it is preferred to use propylene or butene-1 each alone, or a mixed olefin containing 10 propylene or butene-1 as a main component, and it is particularly preferred to use propylene alone or a mixed olefin containing propylene as a main component.

In the present invention, it is permitted to use an olefin mixture of at least two members selected from the group 15 consisting of the  $\alpha$ -olefins mentioned above and ethylene. Further, it is permitted to additionally use a compound having several unsaturated bonds such as a conjugated diene and a non-conjugated diene as a comonomer. With respect to a polymerization method, it is also possible to carry out a 20 hetero-block copolymerization, in which the polymerization is carried out not only at one stage but also at two or more stages.

The catalyst in accordance with the present invention can be obtained by contacting the aforementioned solid 25 catalyst component, organoaluminum compound and electron donor compound (E2) with one another. How to contact them is not limited as far as the desired catalyst is obtained. With respect to a method for contacting them, for example,

the following methods (1) and (2) are enumerated. In carrying out the contact, the aforementioned respective components may be used as they are, or may be diluted with a solvent.

(1) A mixture of the aforementioned three components  
5 is prepared to contact them.

(2) The aforementioned three components are separately supplied to a polymerization zone to contact them in the zone.

In the method (2), it is permitted to first prepare a contact product by contacting any two components among three,  
10 and then supply the contact product and the remaining one component to a polymerization zone. With respect to a method for supplying respective components to a polymerization zone, it is recommendable to carry out the supply in an inert gas such as nitrogen and argon under water free conditions.

15 In the present invention, the  $\alpha$ -olefin may be subjected to polymerization in the presence of the catalyst mentioned above, which polymerization is hereinafter referred to as "real polymerization", or subjected to pre-polymerization, followed by the real polymerization. Here, the  
20 "pre-polymerization" means polymerization of a small amount of the olefin in the presence of the aforementioned solid catalyst component and organoaluminum compound.

It is recommendable to carry out the pre-polymerization in a slurry state. As a solvent used for forming the slurry  
25 state, for example, inert hydrocarbons such as propane, butane, isobutane, pentane, isopentane, hexane, heptane, octane, cyclohexane, benzene and toluene are enumerated. It is allowed to use a liquid olefin in place of a part or whole of the

solvent.

In the pre-polymerization, the organoaluminum compound is used in an amount of usually from 0.5 to 700 mol, preferably from 0.8 to 500 mol, and particularly preferably from 1 to 200 mol per mol of the titanium atom in the solid catalyst component.

An amount of the olefin to be pre-polymerized is usually from 0.01 to 1000 g, preferably from 0.05 to 500 g, and particularly preferably from 0.1 to 200 g per g of the solid catalyst component.

A concentration of the slurry in the pre-polymerization is preferably from 1 to 500 g-solid catalyst component/liter-solvent, and particularly preferably from 3 to 300 g-solid catalyst component/liter-solvent. A pre-polymerization temperature is preferably from -20 to 100°C, and particularly preferably from 0 to 80°C. A partial pressure of the olefin in the gas phase portion during the pre-polymerization is preferably from 0.01 to 20 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and particularly preferably from 0.1 to 10 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, but the olefin which is liquid at that pressure and temperature for the pre-polymerization is not limited thereto. A time for the pre-polymerization is not particularly limited, and it is usually preferably from 2 minutes to 15 hours.

In the pre-polymerization, how to supply the solid catalyst component, the organoaluminum compound and the olefin is not limited. For example, the following methods (1) and (2) are enumerated. Here, it is permitted to use a chain transfer agent such as hydrogen in order to regulate

a molecular weight of the polymer obtained.

(1) The solid catalyst component and the organoaluminum compound are contacted with each other, and thereafter the olefin is supplied.

5       (2) The solid catalyst component and the olefin are contacted with each other, and thereafter the organoaluminum compound is supplied.

Although how to supply the olefin is not limited, the following methods (1) and (2) are, for example, enumerated.

10       (1) The olefin is supplied one after another, while keeping an internal pressure of a polymerization zone to a predetermined level.

(2) The whole amount of the olefin predetermined is supplied at a time.

15       If desired, a part or the whole amount of the electron donor compound (E2) used for producing the catalyst as mentioned above may be present together in the pre-polymerization. The electron donor compound is used in an amount of usually from 0.01 to 400 mol, preferably from  
20 0.02 to 200 mol, and particularly preferably from 0.03 to 100 mol per mol of the titanium atom in the solid catalyst component, and usually from 0.003 to 5 mol, preferably from 0.005 to 3 mol, and particularly preferably from 0.01 to 2 mol per mol of the organoaluminum compound.

25       How to supply the electron donor compound in the pre-polymerization is not particularly limited. It is permitted to supply the electron donor compound independently from the organoaluminum compound, or contact both in advance

and then supply the resulting product.

The olefin used in the pre-polymerization may be the same as or different from that used in the real polymerization.

In the real polymerization, the organoaluminum compound  
5 is used in an amount of usually from 1 to 1000 mol, and particularly preferably from 5 to 600 mol per mol of the titanium atom in the solid catalyst component.

In the real polymerization, the electron donor compound is used in an amount of usually from 0.1 to 2000 mol, preferably  
10 from 0.3 to 1000 mol, and particularly preferably from 0.5 to 800 mol per mol of the titanium atom in the solid catalyst component, and usually from 0.001 to 5 mol, preferably from 0.005 to 3 mol, and particularly preferably from 0.01 to 1 mole per mol of the organoaluminum compound.

15 A temperature of the real polymerization is usually from  $-30$  to  $300^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and preferably from  $20$  to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$ . A polymerization pressure is not particularly limited, and from an industrial and economical point of view, it is usually from atmospheric pressure to  $100\text{ kg/cm}^2$ , and preferably from  
20 about  $2$  to  $50\text{ kg/cm}^2$ . The polymerization may be carried out in either a batch-wise manner or a continuous manner according to a slurry or solution polymerization method, wherein an inert hydrocarbon solvent such as propane, butane, isobutane, pentane, hexane, heptane and octane is used, or a bulk or  
25 gas phase polymerization method, wherein an olefin which is liquid at that polymerization temperature is used as a medium.

In the real polymerization, it is permitted to use a chain transfer agent such as hydrogen in order to regulate



a molecular weight of the polymer obtained.

#### Example

The present invention is explained in more detail with  
5 reference to the following Examples, which are only  
illustrative and not intended to limit the scope of the present  
invention.

Physical properties of the polymer and compositions  
of the solid product and the solid catalyst were measured  
10 in the following manners.

1. 20°C Xylene-soluble portion in polymer (hereinafter noted  
as CXS(wt%))

CXS was measured according to the steps of:

15 (1) dissolving 1 g of the polymer in 200 ml of boiled  
xylene to obtain a solution,

(2) cooling gradually the solution to 50 °C,

(3) immersing the cooled solution in ice water under  
stirring, whereby the solution is cooled to 20 °C,

20 (4) continuing the cooling at 20 °C for 3 hours to  
precipitate a polymer,

(5) separating the precipitated polymer by filtration  
to obtain a filtrate, and

(6) weighing a polymer in the filtrate, which polymer  
25 is a 20°C Xylene-soluble portion, to obtain the weight (W g)  
thereof.

A value calculated by  $100 \times W$  is assigned to be CXS  
(wt%). The smaller the CXS value, the higher the  
stereospecificity of the polymer.

2. Intrinsic viscosity of polymer (hereinafter noted as  $[\eta]$  (dl/g))

Measured in a teralin solvent at 135°C.

5

3. Bulk density of polymer (g/ml)

Measured according to JIS K-6721-1966.

4. Composition analysis of solid product and solid catalyst  
10 component

(1) Content of titanium atom

After decomposing a solid sample with diluted sulfuric acid, an excess amount of a hydrogen peroxide aqueous solution was added thereto. A characteristic absorption at 410 nm of  
15 the obtained liquid sample was measured with a double-beam spectrophotometer U-2001 manufactured by Hitachi Co., Ltd. and then the content was found using the calibration curve prepared in advance.

(2) Content of alkoxy group

20 After decomposing a solid sample with water, an alcohol content in the obtained liquid sample, which corresponded to the alkoxy group, was measured by an internal standard method of a gas chromatography, and then converted into the alkoxy group content.

25 (3) Content of carboxylic acid ester

After decomposing a solid sample with water, the obtained liquid sample was extracted with a saturated hydrocarbon such as n-heptane to obtain an extract containing materials soluble therein, and the carboxylic acid ester content in the extract

was measured by an internal standard method of a gas chromatography.

#### Example 1

##### 5 (1) Production of solid product

A 500 ml flask equipped with a stirrer and a dropping funnel was purged with nitrogen, and thereafter 270 ml of hexane, 7.5 ml (22 mmol) of tetrabutoxytitanium, 2.5 ml (9.3 mmol) of di-*i*-butyl phthalate and 74 ml (329 mmol) of  
10 tetraethoxysilane were fed therein to obtain a uniform solution.

Successively, 172 ml of a di-*n*-butyl ether solution of *n*-butylmagnesium chloride (manufactured by Yuki Gosei Kogyo Co., Ltd., *n*-butylmagnesium chloride concentration: 2.1  
15 mmole/ml) was gradually added dropwise from the dropping funnel thereto over 3 hours while maintaining a temperature in the flask at 5°C. After completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred at 5°C for 30 minutes, and additionally stirred for 1.5 hours at 35°C. Thereafter, the reaction mixture  
20 was cooled to room temperature, and subjected to solid-liquid separation. The solid product separated was washed 3 times with each 200 ml of toluene, and then mixed with 200 ml of toluene to obtain a slurry of the solid product having a slurry concentration of 0.155 g/ml.

25 After sampling a part of the slurry, a composition analysis was conducted, and as a result, the solid product was found to contain 1.87 wt% of the titanium atom, 0.21 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 36.0 wt% of the ethoxy group and 3.09 wt% of the butoxy group.

(2) Production of solid catalyst component

A 100ml flask equipped with a stirrer, a dropping funnel and a thermometer was purged with nitrogen. Thereafter, 52.7 ml of the solid product slurry obtained in the above (1) was  
5 fed in the flask, and 6.2 ml of a supernatant liquid was taken out. The residue was stirred for 1 hour at 105°C, and cooled to 95°C. Then, 6.8 ml (25.4 mmol) of di-*i*-butyl phthalate was added thereto, and contact was effected at 95°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid  
10 at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at room temperature.

After completion of washing, 10 ml of toluene was added thereto. Further, a mixture of 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether, 0.45 ml (1.68 mmol) of di-*i*-butyl phthalate and 16  
15 ml (0.146 mol) of titanium tetrachloride was added thereto, and contact was effected at 105°C for 3 hours. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

20 Successively, 10 ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 9.6 ml (0.0597 mol) of phenyltrichlorosilane were added to the solid obtained above, and contact was effected at 105°C for 1 hour. Then, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that  
25 temperature, and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

Furthermore, 10 ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 8 ml (0.0728 mol) of titanium tetrachloride were added thereto, and contact was effected

at 105°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature, washed three times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature, additionally washed three times with each 40 ml of hexane  
5 at room temperature, and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain 6.13 g of a solid catalyst component.

The solid catalyst component obtained was found to contain 1.38 wt% of the titanium atom, 12.8 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.31 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.07 wt% of the  
10 butoxy group.

### (3) Polymerization of propylene

A 3 liter stirring type stainless steel made autoclave was purged with argon, and 7.6 mg of the solid catalyst component obtained in the above (2), 2.6 mmol of  
15 triethylaluminum and 0.26 mmol of cyclohexylethyldimethoxysilane were fed in the autoclave, and then hydrogen in an amount corresponding to a partial pressure of 0.33 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> was introduced therein.

Successively, 780 g of liquefied propylene was fed  
20 therein and a temperature of the autoclave was raised to 80°C. Polymerization was continued at 80°C for 1 hour. After the polymerization was over, the unreacted monomer was removed. The resulting polymer was dried under reduced pressure at 60°C for 2 hours to obtain 228 g of a polypropylene powder.

25 A yield of polypropylene per g of the solid catalyst component (hereinafter abbreviated as PP(g)/cat(g)) was found to be 30,000 (g/g), and a 20°C xylene soluble portion in the polymer (CXS), an intrinsic viscosity  $[\eta]$  of the polymer and a bulk density thereof were found to be 0.54 wt%, 1.99 dl/g

and 0.305 g/ml, respectively. The results are as shown in Table 1.

## Example 2

### 5 (1) Production of solid catalyst component

A 100ml flask equipped with a stirrer, a dropping funnel and a thermometer was purged with nitrogen. Thereafter, 52.7 ml of the solid product slurry obtained in Example 1 (1) was fed in the flask, and 6.2 ml of a supernatant liquid was taken  
10 out. The residue was stirred for 1 hour at 105°C, and cooled to 95°C. Then, 6.8 ml (25.4 mmol) of di-*i*-butyl phthalate was added thereto, and contact was effected at 95°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of  
15 toluene at room temperature.

After completion of washing, 10 ml of toluene was added thereto. Further, a mixture of 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether, 0.45 ml (1.68 mmol) of di-*i*-butyl phthalate and 16 ml (0.146 mol) of titanium tetrachloride was added thereto,  
20 and contact was effected at 105°C for 3 hours. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

Successively, 10 ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml  
25 (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 8 ml (0.0728 mol) of titanium tetrachloride were added to the solid obtained above, and contact was effected at 105°C for 1 hour. Then, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature, and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

Furthermore, 10 ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 9.6 ml (0.0597 mol) of phenyltrichlorosilane were added thereto, and contact was effected at 105°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature, washed three times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature, additionally washed three times with each 40 ml of hexane at room temperature, and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain 6.00 g of a solid catalyst component.

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 0.81 wt% of the titanium atom, 12.9 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.38 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.07 wt% of the butoxy group.

#### (2) Polymerization of propylene

Example 1 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component obtained in the above (1) was used as the solid catalyst component. The results are as shown in Table 1.

#### Comparative Example 1

##### (1) Production of solid catalyst component

A 100ml flask equipped with a stirrer, a dropping funnel and a thermometer was purged with nitrogen. Thereafter, 52.7 ml of the solid product slurry obtained in Example 1 (1) was fed in the flask, and 6.2 ml of a supernatant liquid was taken out. The residue was stirred for 1 hour at 105°C, and cooled to 95°C. Then, 6.8 ml (25.4 mmol) of di-*i*-butyl phthalate was added thereto, and contact was effected at 95°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of

toluene at room temperature.

After completion of washing, 10 ml of toluene was added thereto. Further, a mixture of 0.8 ml(4.73 mmol) of butyl ether, 0.45 ml(1.68 mmol) of di-i-butyl phthalate and 16  
5 ml(0.146 mol) of titanium tetrachloride was added thereto, and contact was effected at 105°C for 3 hours. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

10 Successively, 10ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8ml(4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 8 ml(0.0728 mol) of titanium tetrachloride were added to the solid obtained above, and contact was effected at 105°C for 1 hour. Then, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature, washed  
15 three times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature, additionally washed three times with each 40 ml of hexane at room temperature, and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain 6.26 g of a solid catalyst component.

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 1.54  
20 wt% of the titanium atom, 13.4 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.47 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.05 wt% of the butoxy group.

## (2) Polymerization of propylene

Example 1 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component obtained in the above  
25 (1) was used as the solid catalyst component. The results are as shown in Table 1.

## Example 3

### (1) Production of solid catalyst component



100ml flask equipped with a stirrer, a dropping funnel and a thermometer was purged with nitrogen. Thereafter, 53 ml of the solid product slurry obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 (1) was fed in the flask, and 26.5 ml of a  
5 supernatant liquid was taken out. A mixture of 0.8 ml(4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 16 ml(0.146 mol) of titanium tetrachloride was added to the residue, and then 1.6 ml(11.1 mmol, 0.20 ml per g of the solid product) of phthalic chloride was additionally added. The resulting mixture was heated to  
10 115°C, and stirred for 3 hours at that temperature. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

After completion of washing, 10 ml of toluene was added  
15 thereto. Further, a mixture of 0.45 ml(1.68 mmol) of di-*i*-butyl phthalate, 0.8 ml(4.73 mmol) of butyl ether, and 8 ml(0.073 mol) of titanium tetrachloride was added thereto, and contact was effected at 115°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature and  
20 washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

Successively, 10ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml(4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 9.6 ml(0.0597 mol) of phenyltrichlorosilane were added to the solid obtained above, and contact was effected at 105°C for 1 hour. Then, the  
25 resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature, and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

After completion of washing, 10ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml(4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 8 ml(0.073 mol) of

5 titanium tetrachloride were added thereto, and contact was effected at 115°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature, washed three times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature, additionally washed three times with each 40 ml of hexane at room temperature, and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain 6.74 g of a solid catalyst component.

10 The solid catalyst component was found to contain 1.63 wt% of the titanium atom, 7.70 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.03 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.09 wt% of the butoxy group.

#### (2) Polymerization of propylene

15 Example 1 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component obtained in the above (1) was used as the solid catalyst component. The results are as shown in Table 1.

#### Example 4

##### (1) Production of solid catalyst component

20 A 100ml flask equipped with a stirrer, a dropping funnel and a thermometer was purged with nitrogen. Thereafter, 53 ml of the solid product slurry obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 (1) was fed in the flask, and 26.5 ml of a supernatant liquid was taken out. A mixture of 0.8 ml(4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 16 ml(0.146 mol) of titanium  
25 tetrachloride was added to the residue, and then 1.6 ml(11.1 mmol, 0.20 ml per g of the solid product) of phthalic chloride was additionally added. The resulting mixture was heated to 115°C, and stirred for 3 hours at that temperature. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that

temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

After completion of washing, 10 ml of toluene was added thereto. Further, a mixture of 0.45 ml (1.68 mmol) of di-*i*-butyl phthalate, 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether, and 9.6 ml (0.0597 mol) of phenyltrichlorosilane was added thereto, and contact was effected at 115°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

Successively, 10 ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 8 ml (0.073 mol) of titanium tetrachloride were added to the solid obtained above, and contact was effected at 105°C for 1 hour. Then, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature, and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

After completion of washing, 10 ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 8 ml (0.073 mol) of titanium tetrachloride were added thereto, and contact was effected at 115°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature, washed three times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature, additionally washed three times with each 40 ml of hexane at room temperature, and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain 6.80 g of a solid catalyst component.

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 1.72 wt% of the titanium atom, 8.52 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.02 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.07 wt% of the butoxy group.

## (2) Polymerization of propylene

Example 1 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene,

except that the solid catalyst component obtained in the above (1) was used as the solid catalyst component. The results are as shown in Table 1.

## 5 Comparative Example 2

Example 4 (1) was repeated to obtain a solid catalyst component, except that 9.6 ml of phenyltrichlorosilane in Example 4 (1) was changed to 8 ml of titanium tetrachloride.

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 2.00  
10 wt% of the titanium atom, 9.26 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.04 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.16 wt% of the butoxy group.

### (2) Polymerization of propylene

Example 1 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component obtained in the above  
15 (1) was used as the solid catalyst component. The results are as shown in Table 1.

## Example 5

### (1) Production of solid product

20 Example 1 (1) was repeated to obtain a solid product, except that the amount of di-i-butyl phthalate was changed from 2.5 ml(9.3 mmol) in Example 1 (1) to 5.0 ml(18.7 mmol). The slurry concentration was 0.148 g/ml.

The solid product was found to contain 1.78 wt% of the  
25 titanium atom, 0.26 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 36.1 wt% of the ethoxy group and 2.94 wt% of the butoxy group.

### (2) Production of solid catalyst component

Example 3 (1) was repeated to obtain a solid catalyst component, except that the solid product slurry obtained in

the above (1) was used in place of the solid product slurry in Example 3 (1).

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 1.47 wt% of the titanium atom, 9.33 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.03 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.10 wt% of the butoxy group.

#### (3) Polymerization of propylene

Example 1 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component obtained in the above (2) was used as the solid catalyst component. The results are as shown in Table 1.

### Comparative Example 3

#### (1) Production of solid catalyst component

Comparative Example 2 (1) was repeated to obtain a solid catalyst component, except that the solid product slurry obtained in the same manner as in Example 5 (1) was used as the solid product slurry.

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 1.85 wt% of the titanium atom, 6.71 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.03 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.21 wt% of the butoxy group.

#### (2) Polymerization of propylene

Example 1 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component obtained in the above (1) was used as the solid catalyst component. The results are as shown in Table 1.

### Example 6

#### (1) Production of solid product



residue, and then 1.6 ml (11.1 mmol, 0.20 ml per g of the solid product) of phthalic chloride was additionally added. The resulting mixture was heated to 115°C, and stirred for 3 hours at that temperature. Thereafter, the resulting solid was  
5 separated from the liquid at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

After completion of washing, 10 ml of toluene was added thereto. Further, a mixture of 0.45 ml (1.68 mmol) of di-*i*-butyl phthalate, 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether, and 8 ml (0.073  
10 mol) of titanium tetrachloride was added thereto, and contact was effected at 115°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature.

Successively, 10 ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml (4.73  
15 mmol) of butyl ether and 9.6 ml (0.0597 mol) of phenyltrichlorosilane were added to the solid obtained above, and contact was effected at 105°C for 1 hour. Then, the resulting solid was separated from the liquid at that temperature, and washed two times with each 40 ml of toluene  
20 at that temperature.

After completion of washing, 10 ml of toluene and a mixture of 0.8 ml (4.73 mmol) of butyl ether and 8 ml (0.073 mol) of titanium tetrachloride were added thereto, and contact was effected at 115°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the resulting solid  
25 was separated from the liquid at that temperature, washed three times with each 40 ml of toluene at that temperature, additionally washed three times with each 40 ml of hexane at room temperature, and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain 7.10 g of a solid catalyst component.

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 2.00 wt% of the titanium atom, 9.26 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.04 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.16 wt% of the butoxy group.

### (3) Polymerization of propylene

5 A 3 liter stirring type stainless steel made autoclave was purged with argon, and 2.6 mmol of triethylaluminum, 0.26 mmol of cyclohexylethyldimethoxysilane and 5.8 mg of the solid catalyst component obtained in the above (2) were fed in the autoclave, and then hydrogen in an amount corresponding to  
10 a partial pressure of 0.33 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> was introduced therein. Successively, 780 g of liquefied propylene was fed therein and a temperature of the autoclave was raised to 80°C. Polymerization was continued at 80°C for 1 hour. After the polymerization was over, the unreacted monomer was removed.  
15 The resulting polymer was dried under reduced pressure at 60°C for 2 hours to obtain 317 g of a polypropylene powder.

The PP/cat was found to be 54,660 (g/g), and CXS, an intrinsic viscosity [ $\eta$ ] of the polymer and a bulk density thereof were found to be 0.34 wt%, 2.24 dl/g and 0.411 g/ml,  
20 respectively. The results are as shown in Table 1.

### Example 7

#### (1) Production of solid product

Example 6 (1) was repeated to obtain a solid product,  
25 except that tetrabutoxytitanium dimer in Example 6 (1) was changed to 4.9 ml (22.1 mmol in terms of the titanium atom) of tetrabutoxytitanium tetramer. The slurry concentration obtained was 0.149 g/ml.

The solid product was found to contain 1.40 wt% of the



titanium atom, 0.10 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 38.5 wt% of the ethoxy group and 3.42 wt% of the butoxy group.

(2) Production of solid catalyst component

Example 6 (2) was repeated to obtain a solid catalyst component, except that the solid product slurry in Example 6 (2) was changed to the solid product slurry obtained in the above (1).

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 1.47 wt% of the titanium atom, 5.11 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.04 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.08 wt% of the butoxy group.

(3) Polymerization of propylene

Example 6 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component was changed to that obtained in the above (2). The results are as shown in Table 1.

Example 8

(1) Polymerization of propylene

Example 6 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component obtained in Example 7 (2) was used and t-butyl-n-propyldimethoxysilane was used in place of cyclohexylethyldimethoxysilane. The results are as shown in Table 1.

Example 9

(1) Polymerization of propylene

Example 6 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component obtained in Example 7 (2) was used and dicyclobutyldimethoxysilane was used in

place of cyclohexylethyldimethoxysilane. The results are as shown in Table 1.

#### Example 10

##### 5 (1) Production of solid product

Example 6 (1) was repeated to obtain a solid product, except that the amount of di-i-butyl phthalate in Example 6 (1) was changed to 5.0 ml (18.7 mmol). The slurry concentration obtained was 0.143 g/ml.

10 The solid product was found to contain 1.54 wt% of the titanium atom, 0.12 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 34.9 wt% of the ethoxy group and 3.23 wt% of the butoxy group.

##### (2) Production of solid catalyst component

Example 6 (2) was repeated to obtain a solid catalyst  
15 component, except that the solid product slurry obtained in the above (1) was used as the solid product slurry.

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 1.50 wt% of the titanium atom, 6.30 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.04 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.08 wt% of the butoxy group.

##### 20 (3) Polymerization of propylene

Example 6 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component was changed to that obtained in the above (2). The results are as shown in Table 1.

25

#### Example 11

##### (1) Polymerization of propylene

Example 6 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component obtained in Example

10 (2) was used as the solid catalyst component and t-butyl-n-propyldimethoxysilane was used in place of cyclohexylethyldimethoxysilane. The results are as shown in Table 1.

5

#### Example 12

##### (1) Production of solid product

Example 6 (1) was repeated to obtain a solid product, except that the amount of di-i-butyl phthalate in Example 10 6 (1) was changed to 7.5 ml (18.7 mmol). The slurry concentration obtained was 0.143 g/ml.

The solid product was found to contain 1.43 wt% of the titanium atom, 0.17 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 32.7 wt% of the ethoxy group and 2.98 wt% of the butoxy group.

##### 15 (2) Production of solid catalyst component

Example 6 (2) was repeated to obtain a solid catalyst component, except that the solid product slurry in Example 6 (2) was changed to the solid product slurry obtained in the above (1).

20 The solid catalyst component was found to contain 1.59 wt% of the titanium atom, 8.03 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.03 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.11 wt% of the butoxy group.

##### (3) Polymerization of propylene

Example 6 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, 25 except that the solid catalyst component was changed to that obtained in the above (2). The results are as shown in Table 1.

#### Example 13

(1) Production of solid product

Example 7 (1) was repeated to obtain a solid product, except that the amount of di-*i*-butyl phthalate in Example 7 (1) was changed to 7.5 ml (28.0 mmol). The slurry concentration  
5 obtained was 0.142 g/ml.

The solid product was found to contain 1.39 wt% of the titanium atom, 0.08 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 32.0 wt% of the ethoxy group and 2.88 wt% of the butoxy group.

(2) Production of solid catalyst component

10 Example 6 (2) was repeated to obtain a solid catalyst component, except that the solid product slurry in Example 6 (2) was changed to the solid product slurry obtained in the above (1).

The solid catalyst component was found to contain 1.47  
15 wt% of the titanium atom, 7.38 wt% of the phthalic acid ester, 0.03 wt% of the ethoxy group and 0.11 wt% of the butoxy group.

(3) Polymerization of propylene

Example 6 (3) was repeated to polymerize propylene, except that the solid catalyst component was changed to that  
20 obtained in the above (2). The results are as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

	Polymerization activity (g-PP/g-cat)	CXS (wt%)	[ $\eta$ ] (dl/g)	Bulk density (g/ml)
Example 1	30,000	0.54	1.99	0.305
Example 2	20,000	0.44	2.08	0.300
Comparative Example 1	26,700	0.61	2.01	0.286
Example 3	50,000	0.37	2.06	0.406
Example 4	46,750	0.32	2.15	0.405
Comparative Example 2	48,750	0.52	2.22	0.405
Example 5	37,380	0.36	2.20	0.422
Comparative Example 3	52,120	0.52	2.14	0.422
Example 6	54,660	0.34	2.24	0.411
Example 7	52,170	0.32	2.21	0.436
Example 8	57,840	0.28	3.26	0.438
Example 9	53,680	0.23	2.68	0.448
Example 10	47,560	0.34	2.32	0.417
Example 11	52,890	0.24	2.96	0.422
Example 12	52,450	0.34	2.21	0.429
Example 13	57,930	0.35	2.16	0.417